



Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

ISSN:

Released October 5, 2010, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

National Weather Summary September 26 - October 2, 2010

Highlights: Tropical moisture, fed between a “cut-off” low-pressure system over the Southeast and a high-pressure system over the western Atlantic Ocean, led to record-setting rainfall in the East. The rich feed of moisture, which included the remnants of Tropical Storm Nicole, eased or eradicated Eastern drought but threatened the quality of open-boll cotton and other unharvested summer crops. Weekly rainfall topped 10 inches in parts of the Mid-Atlantic coastal plain, particularly across eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia. Farther west, cool, dry air settled across the Corn Belt and much of the South. In fact, late-week freezes ended the growing season on October 2-3, roughly on schedule, across much of the upper Midwest. Corn and soybeans were largely mature in the freeze-affected area, minimizing the impact of the cold snap. Previously flooded sections of the upper Midwest experienced an extended period of favorably dry weather, allowing fieldwork to gradually resume. Meanwhile on the Plains, dry weather promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting, and winter wheat planting and emergence. However, pockets of dryness on the central and southern Plains raised concerns with respect to winter wheat establishment. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather and record-setting warmth prevailed in the West. On September 27, all-time-record highs were established at a few locations in southern California, including downtown Los Angeles. The warmth favored fieldwork, including winter wheat planting in the Northwest, rice harvesting in California, and cotton harvesting in Arizona.

Record-setting warmth prevailed for the entire week in the West. In Nevada, Ely posted eight consecutive daily-record highs from September 25 – October 2, including a maximum of 91 degrees F on September 28. Prior to this year, Ely had never reached or exceeded 90 degrees F after September 17. Elsewhere in Nevada, Elko collected six daily-record highs in a row from September 27 – October 2. On October 1, Nevada locations such as Winnemucca (94 degrees F), Elko (92 degrees F), and Ely (86 degrees F) tallied monthly record highs. Elko reached the 90-degree mark for the first time on record in October, surpassing the monthly standard of 89 degrees F set on October 8, 1917. In Utah, Salt Lake City (89 degrees F on October 1) tied a monthly standard first achieved on October 3, 1963. Farther south, Tucson, AZ (102 degrees F on October 1), tied a monthly record first established on October 3, 1993. The previous day, Tucson (104 degrees F on September 30) had notched its 16th day of triple-digit heat during the month, tying a September record first set in 1953. Meanwhile in southern California, a stunning, late-season heat wave peaked on September 27 with all-time-record highs of 111 degrees F in Long Beach and 113 degrees F in downtown Los Angeles. Long Beach tied the record originally set on October 15, 1961, while Los Angeles eclipsed the former mark of 112 degrees F established on June 26, 1990. Western daily-record highs in excess of 110 degrees F included 115 degrees F (on September 27) in Death Valley, CA; 111 degrees F (on September 26) in Yuma, AZ; and 111 degrees F (on September 26) in Palm Springs, CA.

Farther east, stations completing their driest September on record included Rawlins, WY (a trace; previously, 0.10 inch in 1953 and 1957); Alexandria, LA (0.07 inch; previously, 0.20 inch in 1914), and Louisville, KY (0.12 inch; previously, 0.18 inch in 2004). Shreveport, LA, completed its warmest, driest August-September period on record, with an average temperature of 84.8 degrees F (previously, 84.7 degrees F in 2005) and rainfall totaling 0.97 inch (previously, 1.11 inches in 1899). Meanwhile, Nicole existed as a tropical storm for only a few hours on September 29 over Cuba and the Florida Straits before becoming entangled in a cold front draped along the United States East Coast. Copious tropical moisture and a significant frontal wave of low pressure preceded Nicole; the storm’s remnant circulation finally reached the middle and northern Atlantic Coast States from late September 30 into October 1. Earlier, heavy rain had developed across the Southeast on September 26, when Macon, GA (4.20 inches), netted a daily-record total. The following day, September 27, featured 10.33 inches of rain in Wilmington, NC. It was Wilmington’s second-wettest day on record behind the Hurricane Floyd-induced total of 13.38 inches on September 15, 1999. Floyd’s final total in Wilmington was 19.06 inches from

September 14-16, 1999. During the last 5 days of September, 22.54 inches of rain deluged Wilmington. Numerous Mid-Atlantic locations posted consecutive daily-record rainfall amounts on September 30 and October 1, when 2-day totals reached 8.08 inches in Allentown, PA, and 7.58 inches in Wilmington, DE. Binghamton, NY (4.24 inches on September 30), experienced its wettest day on record, toppling the 4.05-inch standard established on June 27, 2006. Schoharie Creek at Prattsville, NY, surged 5.38 feet above flood stage on October 1 -- the highest level since April 3, 2005. In southeastern Pennsylvania, Chester Creek near Chester climbed 9.54 feet above flood stage on October 1 -- the highest level since September 16, 1999. Baltimore, MD (6.02 inches on September 30), reported its second-wettest day on record, behind only 7.62 inches on August 23, 1933. Similarly, Norfolk, VA (7.85 inches on September 30), noted its second-wettest day behind only 8.93 inches on September 1, 2006. In addition, Cape Hatteras, NC, clocked a peak wind gust to 60 mph on September 30. Elsewhere, rivers began to recede in the upper Midwest. The Minnesota River at Henderson, MN, crested on September 28 at a record-high 8.08 feet above flood stage (previously, 7.65 feet on April 11, 1965).

Very cool weather prevailed in Alaska, while showery conditions were mostly confined to southern and western parts of the state. Near Fairbanks, Eielson Air Force Base (3 degrees F on September 28) posted a monthly record low, previously established with a reading of 5 degrees F on September 27, 1992. Bettles (0 degrees F on September 27 and 28) tied a monthly record first set on September 23, 1992. On September 28, lows dipped to -5 degrees F in Chicken and Circle Hot Springs. Meanwhile, southeastern Alaska completed an odd month that featured nearly 2 weeks of dry weather between early- and late-September wetness. All of Juneau's 6.24-inch monthly rainfall occurred from September 1-9 and 23-30. Farther south, Hawaii's drought situation remained virtually unchanged. On the Big Island at Hilo, the September rainfall of 2.75 inches (30 percent of normal) left its year-to-date total at 37.05 inches (41 percent). On Oahu, Honolulu netted a daily-record rainfall (0.21 inch) for September 30, but had a January-September sum of just 5.03 inches (46 percent of normal).

*National Weather Summary provided by USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board.
For more information, call (202) 720-2397.*

Agricultural Summary

September 27 – October 3, 2010

Highlights: Cooler weather reigned over much of the country east of the Great Plains during the week, with average temperatures falling to as many as 9 degrees below normal in areas of Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Elsewhere, warm, dry conditions throughout much of the West provided ideal conditions for summer crop maturation and fall fieldwork. Additionally, dry weather across the Corn Belt promoted the continued rapid corn and soybean harvest. Conversely, heavy precipitation was received along much of the Atlantic Coast, helping to replenish unusually low soil moisture levels but triggering localized flooding. Most notably, coastal locations in North Carolina and Virginia totaled more than 12 inches of rainfall during the week.

Corn: Nationally, 93 percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the mature stage by week's end, 39 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Maturity was nearly complete across much of the Corn Belt, where progress was well ahead of both last year and the average pace. By October 3, producers had harvested 37 percent of the Nation's crop, 28 percentage points, or 36 days, ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced and nearly complete in Tennessee, 62 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 percentage points ahead of the average. In the Corn Belt, warm, dry conditions continued to promote a rapid harvest pace, with progress in Illinois and Indiana 59 points or more ahead of last year and 43 points or more ahead of normal. Overall, 66 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 4 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, leaves were dropping on 88 percent of the soybean crop, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Double-digit progress was evident throughout much of the major soybean-producing areas of the country as leaf drop neared completion across much of the Corn Belt, lower Delta, and Ohio Valley. With mostly dry weather providing nearly ideal conditions for fall fieldwork, harvest advanced 20 points during the week to 37 percent complete by October 3, twenty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, the five largest soybean-producing States, harvested 22 percent or more of their crop during the week. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from ratings last week but 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Dry conditions and sunny skies provided ample time for producers in the major winter wheat-producing areas to seed 20 percent of the 2011 crop. By October 3, fifty-three percent of the crop was in the ground, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Emergence advanced to 22 percent complete by week's end, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was most advanced in Washington, where warm temperatures and adequate soil moisture levels have provided ideal germination conditions during the past several weeks.

Cotton: Nationwide, bolls were opening on 87 percent of this year's cotton acreage, 21 percentage points, or 16 days, ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced and well ahead of both last year and the average pace throughout the Delta. Nationally, 25 percent of the crop was harvested by week's end, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest had just begun in the Southern High Plains, while producers in the Northern High Plains were busy applying defoliant with expectations of starting harvest within the next few weeks. Overall, 56 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from ratings last week and 9 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By week's end, 77 percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm temperatures continued to promote a rapid maturity pace throughout much of the major sorghum-producing areas of the country. Harvest advanced 7 points during the week, leaving progress, at 39 percent complete, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest was just beginning in the Northern High Plains while producers in the Coastal Bend were waiting for their fields to dry out before continuing to harvest their crop. Overall, 60 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Producers had harvested 78 percent of this year's rice crop by October 3, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest continued at a slow pace in California, with overall progress falling to 51 percentage points behind last year and 39 percentage points behind the average.

Small Grains: By October 3, ninety-four percent of this year's barley crop was harvested, 5 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Improved weather conditions and 6 days suitable for fieldwork allowed producers in Montana time to harvest 8 percent of their crop, but overall progress remained 15 percentage points behind last year and 17 percentage points behind the average.

Nationally, 95 percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Montana, producers harvested 16 percent of their crop during the week.

Other Crops: Peanut harvest advanced to 24 percent complete by October 3, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Excessive rainfall in North Carolina and Virginia limited harvest to 4 percent or less, pushing overall progress behind the average pace. Overall, 48 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from ratings last week but 22 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sunflower producers had harvested 3 percent of this year's crop by week's end, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall progress was 3 percentage points behind the average in all estimating States except Colorado.

Sugarbeet harvest advanced 15 points during the week to 30 percent complete by October 3, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in Minnesota and North Dakota, the two largest sugarbeet-producing States, utilized 4 and 6 days suitable to harvest 18 and 22 percent of their crop, respectively.

Corn Mature – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 92% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	60	55	79	75
Illinois	39	97	98	80
Indiana	48	94	98	75
Iowa	68	91	97	83
Kansas	87	93	98	92
Kentucky	85	96	99	95
Michigan	35	90	96	73
Minnesota	34	79	92	74
Missouri	77	90	96	89
Nebraska	59	78	90	76
North Carolina	100	100	100	100
North Dakota	21	71	89	70
Ohio	43	85	90	71
Pennsylvania	51	69	81	74
South Dakota	54	67	84	76
Tennessee	92	99	100	98
Texas	90	91	92	94
Wisconsin	31	63	83	63
18 States	54	85	93	79

Corn Harvested – Selected States

[These 18 States harvested 94% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	19	9	19	16
Illinois	5	57	74	31
Indiana	5	46	64	18
Iowa	3	8	19	9
Kansas	29	54	69	48
Kentucky	35	80	90	60
Michigan	2	19	30	10
Minnesota	1	2	4	6
Missouri	27	42	60	54
Nebraska	6	10	18	13
North Carolina	76	87	91	81
North Dakota	-	-	2	4
Ohio	4	24	36	8
Pennsylvania	16	30	35	28
South Dakota	2	2	7	10
Tennessee	34	93	96	75
Texas	72	64	68	78
Wisconsin	-	8	19	8
18 States	9	27	37	21

- Represents zero.

Corn Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 3, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Colorado	-	6	24	55	15
Illinois	5	13	29	43	10
Indiana	4	12	27	44	13
Iowa	4	8	21	46	21
Kansas	3	9	29	48	11
Kentucky	5	15	34	40	6
Michigan	2	6	16	45	31
Minnesota	1	4	9	53	33
Missouri	8	17	29	37	9
Nebraska	2	3	13	57	25
North Carolina	17	17	31	28	7
North Dakota	2	3	12	55	28
Ohio	2	8	24	47	19
Pennsylvania	6	21	25	37	11
South Dakota	1	8	18	52	21
Tennessee	8	14	31	38	9
Texas	10	9	19	45	17
Wisconsin	1	3	12	45	39
18 States	4	9	21	46	20
Previous week	4	9	21	47	19
Previous year	3	6	21	51	19

- Represents zero.

Soybeans Dropping Leaves – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 95% of the 2009 soybean acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	56	62	71	65
Illinois	59	80	91	83
Indiana	76	89	95	86
Iowa	88	75	90	91
Kansas	73	54	73	78
Kentucky	72	84	93	78
Louisiana	85	89	95	90
Michigan	74	86	96	85
Minnesota	93	90	97	96
Mississippi	72	87	95	89
Missouri	57	44	64	67
Nebraska	89	81	92	90
North Carolina	36	38	49	45
North Dakota	90	81	96	97
Ohio	86	88	95	93
South Dakota	95	84	99	97
Tennessee	71	84	91	82
Wisconsin	70	72	88	86
18 States	77	77	88	85

Soybeans Harvested – Selected States

[These 18 States harvested 95% of the 2009 soybean acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	17	33	42	32
Illinois	5	22	50	28
Indiana	8	41	63	22
Iowa	18	7	38	37
Kansas	16	7	19	18
Kentucky	9	18	38	16
Louisiana	56	67	76	71
Michigan	3	17	35	17
Minnesota	17	6	29	36
Mississippi	39	65	77	67
Missouri	10	4	13	14
Nebraska	24	9	32	29
North Carolina	-	4	4	3
North Dakota	12	3	28	40
Ohio	9	29	43	20
South Dakota	14	3	25	26
Tennessee	8	29	46	24
Wisconsin	3	4	23	15
18 States	14	17	37	28

- Represents zero.

Soybean Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 3, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	5	20	33	34	8
Illinois	3	7	25	48	17
Indiana	5	12	29	41	13
Iowa	3	6	20	49	22
Kansas	4	12	34	43	7
Kentucky	16	26	31	24	3
Louisiana	1	8	27	46	18
Michigan	3	7	20	45	25
Minnesota	1	4	11	55	29
Mississippi	7	14	29	38	12
Missouri	5	14	31	39	11
Nebraska	2	4	16	53	25
North Carolina	10	23	43	22	2
North Dakota	2	2	10	59	27
Ohio	1	9	31	42	17
South Dakota	1	10	20	50	19
Tennessee	8	19	32	36	5
Wisconsin	1	3	13	48	35
18 States	3	9	24	46	18
Previous week	4	9	24	46	17
Previous year	3	6	24	51	16

Cotton Bolls Opening – Selected States

[These 15 States planted 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	61	84	88	84
Arizona	89	85	94	94
Arkansas	75	98	99	91
California	78	50	70	71
Georgia	71	92	95	80
Kansas	40	70	85	48
Louisiana	92	99	100	98
Mississippi	83	97	99	94
Missouri	56	95	100	85
North Carolina	88	91	97	91
Oklahoma	80	88	95	79
South Carolina	84	81	88	81
Tennessee	71	95	97	91
Texas	59	68	80	64
Virginia	77	71	84	92
15 States	66	78	87	74

Cotton Harvested – Selected States

[These 15 States harvested 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	-	22	32	13
Arizona	24	15	18	20
Arkansas	3	39	55	23
California	3	-	-	3
Georgia	2	12	17	9
Kansas	-	-	1	1
Louisiana	15	69	75	40
Mississippi	1	51	71	32
Missouri	-	31	50	21
North Carolina	3	11	15	7
Oklahoma	3	-	11	3
South Carolina	10	10	18	9
Tennessee	1	26	47	18
Texas	17	14	16	21
Virginia	6	12	20	11
15 States	10	19	25	18

- Represents zero.

Cotton Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 3, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Alabama	10	27	38	24	1
Arizona	-	-	17	64	19
Arkansas	1	5	28	45	21
California	-	-	15	55	30
Georgia	13	22	35	26	4
Kansas	1	4	23	63	9
Louisiana	1	14	30	51	4
Mississippi	3	9	28	45	15
Missouri	11	20	27	35	7
North Carolina	3	22	41	31	3
Oklahoma	2	9	35	41	13
South Carolina	3	13	31	47	6
Tennessee	1	4	27	58	10
Texas	2	7	30	45	16
Virginia	20	30	34	16	-
15 States	4	10	30	43	13
Previous week	4	10	31	41	14
Previous year	10	13	30	38	9

- Represents zero.

Sugarbeets Harvested – Selected States

[These 4 States harvested 84% of the 2009 sugarbeet acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	12	7	11	11
Michigan	11	21	28	10
Minnesota	21	16	34	24
North Dakota	22	15	37	25
4 States	18	15	30	20

Peanuts Harvested – Selected States

[These 8 States harvested 98% of the 2009 peanut acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	4	10	23	16
Florida	29	37	49	33
Georgia	10	13	19	18
North Carolina	12	9	13	15
Oklahoma	5	-	11	7
South Carolina	28	28	42	28
Texas	32	21	27	13
Virginia	8	4	6	15
8 States	15	16	24	19

- Represents zero.

Peanut Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 3, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	15	16	44	23	2
Florida	1	22	20	45	12
Georgia	6	14	37	36	7
North Carolina	3	16	59	21	1
Oklahoma	1	2	21	61	15
South Carolina	-	3	33	56	8
Texas	-	1	10	69	20
Virginia	38	37	19	6	-
8 States	6	13	33	40	8
Previous week	5	13	35	39	8
Previous year	-	2	28	57	13

- Represents zero.

Sorghum Mature – Selected States

[These 11 States planted 98% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	100	100	100	100
Colorado	68	40	65	62
Illinois	43	76	88	76
Kansas	36	52	72	52
Louisiana	100	100	100	100
Missouri	53	72	81	71
Nebraska	28	45	76	61
New Mexico	14	10	24	19
Oklahoma	38	55	65	48
South Dakota	63	66	86	74
Texas	69	79	85	76
11 States	52	64	77	64

Sorghum Harvested – Selected States

[These 11 States harvested 99% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	64	99	100	86
Colorado	15	1	4	13
Illinois	6	32	54	28
Kansas	4	13	24	15
Louisiana	98	100	100	99
Missouri	12	25	43	37
Nebraska	2	2	6	7
New Mexico	-	-	3	1
Oklahoma	13	24	34	22
South Dakota	11	2	11	18
Texas	67	60	61	71
11 States	30	32	39	38

- Represents zero.

Sorghum Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 3, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Arkansas	4	20	55	19	2
Colorado	1	5	27	60	7
Illinois	2	5	27	54	12
Kansas	3	9	29	50	9
Louisiana	1	1	30	68	-
Missouri	2	7	28	57	6
Nebraska	-	2	25	54	19
New Mexico	-	-	51	41	8
Oklahoma	1	3	32	49	15
South Dakota	1	4	20	61	14
Texas	2	10	29	52	7
11 States	2	9	29	51	9
Previous week	2	8	29	53	8
Previous year	11	10	30	40	9

- Represents zero.

Sunflowers Harvested – Selected States

[These 4 States harvested 85% of the 2009 sunflower acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	19	(NA)	24	23
Kansas	4	(NA)	6	9
North Dakota	5	(NA)	1	4
South Dakota	1	(NA)	1	4
4 States	4	(NA)	3	5

(NA) Not available.

Rice Harvested – Selected States

[These 6 States harvested 100% of the 2009 rice acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	50	82	89	70
California	61	5	10	49
Louisiana	93	96	98	96
Mississippi	40	85	95	75
Missouri	39	83	93	61
Texas	98	100	100	99
6 States	60	72	78	72

Winter Wheat Planted – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 89% of the 2010 winter wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	9	3	5	7
California	7	3	5	9
Colorado	80	65	90	83
Idaho	61	35	60	59
Illinois	6	8	20	14
Indiana	5	10	27	14
Kansas	49	21	45	53
Michigan	26	19	39	31
Missouri	7	4	11	11
Montana	84	32	65	76
Nebraska	83	69	81	83
North Carolina	2	1	1	3
Ohio	11	8	30	18
Oklahoma	53	30	50	54
Oregon	47	26	56	43
South Dakota	76	61	76	79
Texas	51	36	54	50
Washington	82	72	86	75
18 States	53	33	53	54

Winter Wheat Emerged – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 89% of the 2010 winter wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	4	-	1	2
California	2	-	-	1
Colorado	46	26	45	50
Idaho	16	6	19	17
Illinois	2	-	1	2
Indiana	-	-	4	1
Kansas	20	4	12	23
Michigan	9	-	-	8
Missouri	2	1	2	3
Montana	35	6	18	25
Nebraska	49	25	44	50
North Carolina	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	2	2
Oklahoma	25	8	23	25
Oregon	21	6	20	17
South Dakota	40	27	44	41
Texas	26	9	23	23
Washington	56	47	65	47
18 States	26	10	22	25

- Represents zero.

Spring Wheat Harvested – Selected States

[These 6 States harvested 99% of the 2009 spring wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	100	94	97	100
Minnesota	99	100	100	100
Montana	98	65	81	99
North Dakota	94	92	97	99
South Dakota	100	100	100	100
Washington	100	100	100	100
6 States	97	89	95	99

Barley Harvested – Selected States

[These 5 States harvested 81% of the 2009 barley acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 3, 2009	September 26, 2010	October 3, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	99	91	97	100
Minnesota	100	100	100	100
Montana	96	73	81	98
North Dakota	100	100	100	100
Washington	100	100	100	100
5 States	99	91	94	99

Pasture and Range Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 3, 2010

[National pasture and range conditions for selected States are weighted based on pasture acreage and/or livestock inventories]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Alabama	19	40	31	10	-
Arizona	17	10	32	29	12
Arkansas	15	34	34	16	1
California	5	30	25	40	-
Colorado	1	19	46	33	1
Connecticut	7	35	31	22	5
Delaware	7	19	42	29	3
Florida	1	4	25	55	15
Georgia	10	28	41	19	2
Idaho	2	17	38	43	-
Illinois	5	9	40	41	5
Indiana	36	29	25	9	1
Iowa	2	6	27	50	15
Kansas	5	14	36	42	3
Kentucky	37	29	20	13	1
Louisiana	17	34	34	14	1
Maine	2	7	22	68	1
Maryland	17	24	33	25	1
Massachusetts	-	2	69	29	-
Michigan	1	14	29	44	12
Minnesota	-	4	21	56	19
Mississippi	28	39	27	5	1
Missouri	8	11	31	42	8
Montana	2	9	39	41	9
Nebraska	1	3	22	64	10
Nevada	5	12	61	21	1
New Hampshire	12	7	19	62	-
New Jersey	-	5	50	40	5
New Mexico	6	11	24	52	7
New York	3	19	26	44	8
North Carolina	8	28	40	23	1
North Dakota	-	5	27	56	12
Ohio	8	26	39	23	4
Oklahoma	5	16	42	34	3
Oregon	4	19	55	21	1
Pennsylvania	18	25	38	18	1
Rhode Island	-	-	16	84	-
South Carolina	11	18	49	22	-
South Dakota	2	11	22	53	12
Tennessee	24	25	33	18	-
Texas	6	13	34	38	9
Utah	1	20	33	42	4
Vermont	-	38	51	11	-
Virginia	21	32	33	14	-
Washington	10	11	31	45	3
West Virginia	23	34	37	5	1
Wisconsin	-	3	21	51	25
Wyoming	1	13	37	41	8
48 States	8	16	32	37	7
Previous week	8	17	31	37	7
Previous year	9	13	30	40	8

- Represents zero.

Crop Progress and Condition Tables Expected Next Week

Barley: Harvested
Corn: Mature, Harvested, Condition
Cotton: Bolls Opening, Harvested, Condition
Pasture and Range: Condition
Peanuts: Harvested, Condition
Rice: Harvested
Sorghum: Mature, Harvested, Condition
Soybeans: Dropping Leaves, Harvested, Condition
Sugarbeets: Harvested
Sunflowers: Harvested
Winter Wheat: Planted, Emerged

Statistical Methodology

Survey Procedures: Crop progress and condition estimates are based on survey data collected each week from early April through the end of November. The non-probability crop progress and condition surveys include input from approximately 5,000 reporters whose occupations provide them opportunities to make visual observations and frequently bring them in contact with farmers in their counties. Based on standard definitions, these reporters subjectively estimate the progress of crops through various stages of development, as well as the progress of producer activities. They also provide subjective evaluations of crop conditions.

Most reporters complete their questionnaires on Friday or early Monday morning and submit them to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Field Offices in their States by mail, telephone, fax, e-mail, or through a secured internet website. A small number of reports are completed on Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Regardless of when questionnaires are completed, reporters are asked to report for the entire week ending on Sunday. For reports submitted prior to the Sunday reference date, a degree of uncertainty is introduced by projections for weekend changes in progress and condition. By the end of the 2009 season, over 80 percent of the data were being submitted through the internet website. As a result, the majority of all data are submitted on Monday morning, significantly reducing projection uncertainty.

Reporters are sent written reporting instructions at the beginning of each season and are contacted periodically to ensure proper reporting. Terms and definitions of crop stages and condition categories used as reporting guidelines are available on the NASS website at www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/National_Crop_Progress.

Estimating Procedures: Reported data are reviewed for reasonableness and consistency by comparing with data reported the previous week and data reported in surrounding counties for the current week. Each State Field Office summarizes the reported data to district and State levels, weighting each county's reported data by NASS county acreage estimates. Summarized indications are compared with previous week estimates, and progress items are compared with earlier stages of development and historical averages to ensure reasonableness. Weather events and reporter comments are also taken into consideration. State estimates are submitted to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) along with supporting comments, where they are compared with surrounding States and compiled into a National level summary by weighting each State by its acreage estimates.

Revision Policy: Progress and condition estimates in the *Crop Progress* report are released after 4:00 pm ET on the first business day of the week. These estimates are preliminary and subject to corrections or updates in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* that is released at 12:00 pm ET on the second business day of the week. These estimates are subject to revision the following week.

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@nass.usda.gov

Lance Honig, Chief, Crops Branch	(202) 720-2127
Jacqueline Moore, Head, Field Crops Section	(202) 720-2127
Suzanne Avilla – Peanuts, Rice.....	(202) 720-7688
Shiela Corley – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum	(202) 720-5944
Bryan Durham – Hay, Oats	(202) 690-3234
Anthony Prillaman – Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed	(202) 720-9526
Nick Schauer – Wheat, Rye	(202) 720-8068
Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops	(202) 720-7621
Travis Thorson – Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds.....	(202) 720-7369

Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: <http://www.nass.usda.gov>
- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit <http://www.nass.usda.gov> and in the “Receive NASS Updates” box under “Receive reports by Email,” click on “National” or “State” to select the reports you would like to receive.
- Printed reports may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by calling toll-free (800) 999-6779, or (703) 605-6220 if calling from outside the United States or Canada. Accepted methods of payment are Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order.

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@nass.usda.gov.

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USDA Data Users' Meeting

Monday October 25, 2010

**Crowne Plaza Chicago-Metro
Chicago, Illinois 60661
312-829-5000**

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will be organizing an open forum for data users. The purpose will be to provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs and seek comments and input from data users. Other USDA agencies to be represented will include the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Economic Research Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the World Agricultural Outlook Board. The Foreign Trade Division from the Census Bureau will also be included in the meeting.

For registration details or additional information for the Data Users' Meeting, see the NASS homepage at <http://www.nass.usda.gov/meeting/> or contact Marie Jordan (NASS) at 202-690-8141 or at marie_jordan@nass.usda.gov.

This Data Users' Meeting precedes an Industry Outlook Meeting that will be held at the same location on Tuesday October 26, 2010. The Outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For registration details or additional information for the Industry Outlook Meeting, see the Livestock and Marketing Information Center (LMIC) homepage at <http://www.lmic.info/> or contact Erica Rosa 303-236-0461 at rosa@lmic.info or Laura Lahr 303-236-0464 at lahr@lmic.info.